



Security Council

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**Letter dated 16 May 2008 from the Chairman of the
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Kazakhstan submitted pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Neven **Jurica**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



Annex**Letter dated 8 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee**

I have the honour to forward the national report of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), which addresses questions contained in the letter from the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee dated 8 March 2006 (see enclosure).

(Signed) Byrganym Aitimova

Enclosure**National Report of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)**

[Original: Russian]

In compliance with the requirements of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), the Republic of Kazakhstan is taking exhaustive measures to prevent terrorist acts within the national territory.

Paragraph 1*Subparagraph (a)*

The Republic has established a legal framework for effectively countering incitement to terrorism.

Kazakhstan's Counter-Terrorism Act has been in force since 1999. It defines the legal and institutional framework for counter-terrorism measures to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, the constitutional order and national security. This regulatory legal act prohibits advocacy of terrorism and other crimes of a terrorist nature (article 10).

The Criminal Code (article 233-1) establishes liability for advocacy of terrorism and public incitement to commit an act of terrorism:

- "1. Advocacy of terrorism or public incitement to commit an act of terrorism, or the distribution of materials with such contents, shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of up to five years.
2. The same actions, when committed by a person acting in an official capacity or by the head of a public association or through the mass media, shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of from three to eight years."

Furthermore, Kazakhstan's mechanism for prohibiting the activity of terrorist organizations provides the framework for applying the relevant penalties to those organizations and their members, including penalties aimed at preventing the dissemination of extreme radical ideas through the press, audio and video materials and the Internet. The activities of 14 international terrorist organizations and one extremist organization are prohibited by law in Kazakhstan. These organizations are: Al-Qaida, Asbat al-Ansar, Aum Shinrikyo, Boz Gurd, the Muslim Brotherhood, the Taliban movement, the Jamaat of mujahidin of Central Asia, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, the Islamic Party of Turkistan, the Kurdish National Congress, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, the Social Reform Society and the Eastern Turkestan Liberation Organization. The extremist group is the religious party Hizb ut-Tahrir.

On the basis of the current regulatory and legal framework, Kazakhstan is implementing existing arrangements within the context of 40 intergovernmental agreements which it has adopted in the area of counter-terrorism with a view to carrying out joint counter-terrorist activities with the competent bodies of foreign States and international organizations.

Subparagraph (c)

In view of the urgency for Kazakhstan, as for other countries, of the problem of countering the spread of terrorist ideology through various forms of appeals and incitement, and the competent and concerned government bodies are implementing a range of legal, organizational and practical measures. As a result, no terrorist act is permitted within the national territory.

In the course of cooperation among the special services in the context of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and also with other foreign States, structural units of the following international terrorist organizations have been prevented from carrying out their activities in Kazakhstan: the Jamaat of mujahidin of Central Asia (Islamic Jihad Union), the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and the Islamic Party of Turkistan, all of which are under the control of Al-Qaida, as well as a number of other terrorist organizations.

Attempts by foreign emissaries of these structures and by local radicals who have fallen under their influence to recruit Kazakh citizens to participate in hostilities abroad, to create conditions to prepare for terrorist acts in neighbouring States and to disseminate their extremist ideas among the multi-ethnic population of the Republic have been halted.

In 2007, 10 members of a cell of a foreign terrorist organization, the Islamic Party of Turkistan, including two of the main organizers of the involvement of citizens in terrorist activity, who had been hiding abroad for a long time, were convicted by the judicial authorities.

This year, members of a radicalized criminal group of terrorists (10 persons) and a group of so-called jihadists (15 persons), who had been active in the central and southern regions of Kazakhstan respectively, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Thirty leaders and activists of the religious extremist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, who had been arrested in 2007, were found guilty of committing extremist crimes and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

At the same time, in the context of compliance with its international obligations, and at the request of the competent bodies of other States, Kazakhstan is continuing its efforts to search for and extradite persons associated with terrorism, regardless of the place or time at which their terrorist acts were committed.

Paragraph 2

The Republic of Kazakhstan is taking action to enhance the protection of the State border. An adequate passport and visa system is in place. The entry and exit of persons whose names are included in the following lists are monitored:

- The consolidated list of individuals and entities belonging to or associated with the Al-Qaida organization or the Taliban which is maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999);
- Rosters of persons sought by the special services and law enforcement agencies of the member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and

the Commonwealth of Independent States because they have committed or are suspected of committing crimes of a terrorist and extremist nature.

Intensive efforts are made in the context of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to prevent the entry of persons involved in terrorism. As part of the implementation of the agreements signed by Kazakhstan in the context of that organization, a Government decision of 5 June 2007 confirmed an Agreement on cooperation in identifying and blocking the routes by which persons involved in terrorist, extremist and separatist activities enter the territory of SCO member States.

Paragraph 3

The country's leaders are making specific and practical efforts to further strengthen international cooperation to achieve interfaith peace and harmony and enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures.

To this end, two meetings of the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions took place in 2003 and 2006 in the Kazakh capital, Astana, on the initiative of the President of Kazakhstan.

On 2 and 3 April 2008 a group of high-level representatives (Reflection Group) met in Astana. The meeting was attended by official delegations from Afghanistan, Austria, Bahrain, France, Kuwait, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other countries which had expressed interest in Kazakhstan's initiative of convening the forum "Common world: progress through diversity". The main purpose of this forum is to consider practical approaches to resolving current issues in international relations such as the mutual influence of cultures and the development of an interfaith dialogue between the West and the Muslim world. This event constitutes a preparatory phase for the international forum entitled "Common world: progress through diversity" which is planned to take place in Astana in October 2008.